

poisons and impurities of the blood; that it would bring back strength and vitality; and that it would be an excellent vermifuge.

On May 30, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1387. Misbranding of Rolle Garlic and Parsley with Honey. U. S. v. 144 Bottles of Rolle Garlic and Parsley with Honey, and a quantity of circulars. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12251. Sample No. 40288-F.)**

On July 19, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 144 4-ounce bottles of the above-named article and a quantity of circulars at Faribault, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 2, 1943, and April 6, 1944, by Rolle Vegetable Juices, Inc., from Chicago, Ill.

Examination showed that the product was essentially a sweetened water extract of garlic and parsley.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in accompanying circulars entitled "Rolle Garlic and Parsley with Honey" regarding its efficacy as an antiseptic and its efficacy in the treatment of a wide variety of symptoms, conditions, and diseases, including diarrhea, high blood pressure, heart and artery diseases, tuberculosis, numbness, dizziness, pneumonia, shortness of breath, and digestive disorders.

On October 6, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering the product destroyed.

**1388. Misbranding of Wiel Garlic Tablets. U. S. v. 57 Bottles and 60 Tins of Wiel Garlic Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12402. Sample No. 60735-F.)**

On May 17, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 57 bottles labeled as containing 120 garlic tablets and 60 tins labeled as containing 24 garlic tablets, at Berkeley, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 27, 1944, by the Wiel Laboratories, from Medford, N. Y.

Analysis of the article showed that it was a garlic tablet coated with mint-flavor sugar.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on its label regarding its efficacy in building better health, stimulating digestion, and reducing high blood pressure when taken continuously at prescribed intervals. A portion of the article (120-tablet bottles) was alleged to be further misbranded in that it failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents, since the bottles contained less than 120 tablets.

On October 2, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**1389. Misbranding of Benefax Vitamin B Complex, Benefax Vitamins A & D, and Benefax Multi Vitamins. U. S. v. 44 Boxes and 22 Bottles of Benefax Vitamin B Complex, 332 Boxes and 166 Bottles of Benefax Multi Vitamins, and 310 Boxes and 166 Bottles of Benefax Vitamins A & D. Decrees of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 12121. Sample No. 33885-F.)**

On April 3, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed libels against the above-mentioned products at Rochester, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about September 25, 1943, by the Anacin Co., from Jersey City, N. J.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling were misleading. The articles were also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 7902, in which are set forth in full the results of analyses and the misleading statements referred to above.

On April 16, 1945, the Whitehall Pharmacal Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered released under bond, conditioned that the display cards be destroyed.

**1390. Misbranding of Bates vitamin preparations. U. S. v. 104 Bottles of Bates Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory, 116 Bottles of Bates Multiple Vitamin Tablets, 32 Bottles of Bates Vitamin A & D, 34 Bottles of Bates Natural B Complex, 20 Bottles of Bates (Nicotinic Acid) Niacin, 20 Bottles of Bates (Thiamine) Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, 20 Bottles of Bates Riboflavin Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> (G), and 20 Bottles of Bates (Ascorbic Acid) Vitamin C. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12426. Sample Nos. 60550-F to 60557-F, incl.)**

On May 24, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against the above-mentioned products at San Francisco,

Calif., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Bates Laboratories, Inc., between the approximate dates of March 31, 1943, and January 17, 1944, from Chicago, Ill.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading since the articles, either singly or in combination, would not fulfill the promises of benefit expressed or implied in the labeling.

They were also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 7910, in which the false and misleading statements referred to above are set forth in full.

On October 2, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**1391. Misbranding of hair preparations. U. S. v. 13 Packages of Junior Beginners Assortment Parker Herbex Preparations. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12263. Sample Nos. 56984-F to 56999-F, incl.)**

On May 6, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 13 packages of an article labeled, in part, "Junior Beginners Assortment Parker Herbex Preparations," at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 2, 1942, by the New York Hair Co., from New York, N. Y.

Each package of the article contained one each of a number of hair preparations labeled "Areata Salve," "Special Pink Ointment," "Special White Ointment," "Standard Yellow Ointment," "Conditioner No. 3," "No. 2," "Special Tincture Mullein," "Special Tincture Jaborandi," "G. O. S. Shampoo," "No. 1," "Hair Softener," "Triple X," "Areata Special," "Special Tincture Capsicum," "Specially Prepared Bluing," and "Exite," and printed matter including a circular entitled "Hair Hygiene For Hairdressers and How To Use Herbex," a 152-page booklet entitled "Official Operator's Copy of the 1942 Edition of the Parker Herbex Manual," and a chart entitled "Handy Operator's Guide for Parker Herbex Hair and Scalp Treatments." The packages were accompanied by a number of charts entitled "Parker Herbex Professional's Chart," one of which was included with each sale of the packages.

Examination of samples showed that the Areata Salve consisted essentially of small proportions of chrysarobin, sulfur, and salicylic acid in a perfumed petrolatum base; that the Special Pink Ointment consisted essentially of thymol, salicylic acid, sulfur, and glycerin in a petrolatum base; that the Special White Ointment consisted essentially of a perfumed petrolatum ointment with little, if any, cantharides; that the Standard Yellow Ointment consisted essentially of a perfumed mixture of sulfur and salicylic acid in a petrolatum base with little, if any, cantharides; that the Conditioner No. 3 consisted essentially of chloral hydrate, glycerin, water, and little, if any, cantharides; that the No. 2 consisted essentially of alcohol, water, and extracts of plant drugs including little, if any, capsicum and cantharides; that the Special Tincture Mullein consisted essentially of alcohol, water, and extract of plant materials such as mullein; that the Special Tincture Jaborandi consisted essentially of alcohol, water, and extract of plant material; that the G. O. S. Shampoo consisted essentially of water, soap, and glycerin; that the No. 1 consisted essentially of alcohol, water, and extracts of plant drugs such as soap bark; that the Hair Softener consisted essentially of water, a sulfonated oil, glycerin, and sodium carbonate; that the Triple X consisted essentially of perfume, alcohol, water, chloral hydrate, and extracts of plant drugs including little, if any, capsicum or cantharides; that the Areata Special consisted essentially of water, chloral hydrate, and extracts of plant drugs including little, if any, capsicum or cantharides; that the Special Tincture Capsicum consisted essentially of alcohol, capsicum oleoresin, and water; and that the Exite consisted essentially of alcohol, water, mustard oil, and extracts of plant materials.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel in that certain statements on the labels and in the printed matter were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the products, either alone or in combination, would be effective in the treatment of dandruff, itchy scalps, scalp irritations accompanied by eruptions or mattery secretions, eruptions or pimples of the scalp, dry, broken or brittle hair, falling hair, thin, poor hair, alopecia areata, receding hair line, all types of curable baldness, scalp eczema, seborrhea, psoriasis, pityriasis, split ears and red spots around the hair line, sick hair of all kinds, and falling hair due to operations or childbirth; and that the products would stimulate the flow of pigment through the hair shaft, prevent premature grayness, soften harsh, dry,